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VOLUME XLVI. THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GAS WAR SPREADS.

FORMATION OF A GRAND POOL TO GRAB THE SOUTH SIDE COMPANY.

The Minority Stockholders in the Consumers' Division to Sue the Receiver—They Charge the Syndicate with Trying to Freeze Them Out—Mr. Gilbert Sues for the Chief Allegations—Mr. Billings Still Active, and Ready to Go Into a Fight.

The big suit of A. M. Billings against E. F. Winslow was scheduled for hearing this morning by Judge Gary, and the prospects of another suit of an entirely different nature excited the street before eight. This is one of the most remarkable in the history of corporations, and comes from a small band of men, supposed to be powerless, who may open it gaps, and who may after all put the key to the situation. In addition to the suit, the preliminary steps toward a grand gas pool to crush the South Side company were achieved in several quarters.

It seems that the minority stockholders in the Consumers' Company, holding but 1,400 shares of stock and $56,000 worth of bonds, have retained Leonard Swett and E. S. Greeley to look after their interests. One of the minority made the following statement:

The Wrongs of the Minority Stockholders.

"Lincoln G. Gunckel is the head of the syndicate which owns the bonds of the Consumers' Company, and associated with him are Orland Sage, A. D. Hutchinson, and W. D. Sayford of Philadelphia. In the recent meeting of the executive committee of the Consumers' Company, which controls the property, representatives of Gilbert's estate of Philadelphia and E. S. Greeley of New York were present and put the screws on to the Gunckel crowd. The particular screw, however, was found to turn the cash box, and the Gunckel crowd, after a long fight, gave in. The agreement was that the Gunckel crowd should turn over to the Consumers' Company a $1,000,000 mortgage on the South Side property, and the Consumers' Company should issue $1,000,000 worth of bonds. Of these bonds $600,000 were to be delivered to the Gunckel crowd, and $400,000 were to be held in the treasury of the Consumers' Company. The Gunckel crowd were to get $600,000 worth of bonds for the $1,000,000 mortgage, and the Consumers' Company was to get $400,000 worth of bonds for the $1,000,000 mortgage. The Consumers' Company was to issue $1,000,000 worth of bonds, and the Gunckel crowd was to get $600,000 worth of these bonds. The Consumers' Company was to get $400,000 worth of bonds for the $1,000,000 mortgage, and the Gunckel crowd was to get $600

Suit Open against the Ticket Pools, and D. M. Farlow has been appointed receiver, and has been recognized as such by the Cook County Circuit Court.

P. A. Hayes to be President of the Sun Line.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—[Special.]—Messrs. Bellinger of the Pennsylvania Line and Ingalls of the Big Four Road, who were in the city today electing a meeting of the Terre Haute Railway Company, came in during last P. M. Hayes, formerly Vice-President of the Vincennes & Missouri Pacific Lines, is to be President of the Sun Line.

$10,000,000 Railroad Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 16.—President Ingalls of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad completed arrangements today for placing $10,000,000 5 per cent fifty-year gold bonds, to mature Aug. 1, with which to retire the present bonds of the company. The entire issue of the bonds are said to be a guarantee against the overissue of the Denver and Rio Grande system for the mortgage of the $5,000,000 note. I am sure to the bonds and mortgage. Therefore $ 1½ more than nearly all of the bondholders have agreed to take the exchange, and that the balance will be bought in the market. Some of the $5,000,000 is to be about until the exchange is completed.

The Burlington's Intentions Regarding an Extension to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Interest in railroad movements is now centered in the Burlington, which is engaged in perfecting its arrangements for the construction of its Southwestern road into Kansas City and gaining an entrance to St. Louis from the west bank and then from the east. T. J. Potter, Vice-President and General Manager of the system, who recently returned from Boston, where he had the plans before the board and many stockholders of the company and counsel there examined and heavy interested, will leave Chicago today for a tour of inspection which will take him over the proposed Kansas City extension and, possibly, bring him to St. Louis. Work on the extension to Kansas City and eastern extension from Burlington to St. Louis over the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge has been commenced at both points, and the Burlington will have control of the business, and most valuable, of the Kansas City, Burlington & Kansas City and the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Company. The extension will be completed by the end of next year. It is expected that Thompson's trains to leave Kansas City at 8 o'clock in the morning will be in connection to the young city and to arrive at Burlington, Keokuk, Hannibal and St. Louis at 6 o'clock.

The Burlington has connection to the Central in eight, but particulars for Tuesday, and though there is yet a chance of passing the Burlington the chances a bad indeed. Wheeler has all refuses to talk.

General Notes.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold their convention at Saratoga this year from June 29 to July 2d. The Michigan Central and New York Central lands bring the attendance. They have made arrangements to take all persons desiring to attend at greatly reduced rates. Such accommodations will be provided by Conductors Washington Dunlap (Chicago to Albany) and Orrin at Saratoga the same afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Missouri Pacific only the evening of connecting that evening through Sargent for Kansas City. The Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway is in operation as to the extension from Shreveport to Vicksburg. The Texas & Pacific will announce the choice of the three terminal cities on account of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City after the 20th. The Pennsylvania Company has announced the advantages offered by each and that the work will soon be commenced. It is the intention of having the line

THEIR OPINIONS DIFFER.

CONGRESSMEN'S VIEWS AS TO THE PRESENT TARIFF BILL.

Conflicting Reports on the Subject Made to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means—The Arguments Offered—A Plea for Sugar Duties—Chicago's Interest in the Committee—Our Exports and Imports—The Latest as to Offers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Mr. Burnes of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reports back adversely a petition offered by Mr. Governor of Ohio, desiring in favor of the restoration of the war tariff of 1867, and a resolution offered by Mr. Wilson of Ohio expressing the sense of Congress as averse to any change in the present war tariff, and they were laid upon the table. The report is as follows:

The committee consider that the duty upon foreign wool is proper to maintain certain wool, both grease and scoured, to be in force as at present, and believing it would be unwise to disturb those duties at least until the report of the Tariff Commission is received, and consequently of the action of the next Congress thereon, the committee consider that the present duties of materials, and as to the protection of a limited class of goods, will not have ceased to reasonably protect. It seems to be impossible to frame any measure that will not work injustice to some interests, and the committee are of opinion that the present tariff is the best under which the country has ever prospered, and that the time for a change has not arrived. Believing the present tariff to be best for the country, and that any change would be unwise at present, the committee recommend that the petition be not granted.

The minority report of the committee upon the Wilson resolution declaring against any reduction of the tariff on wool is based upon a letter written to the Chairman by John Q. Smith, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, and at one time Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Smith expresses severely upon the letter written to the Secretary of the Treasury by a committee purporting to represent the deliberations of Ohio, in which that company favor a reduction of the duty of 1867. Mr. Smith says:

"They are not authorized capacity to express such opinion, but that the legislature of the state, by its Democratic majority, has declared against any reduction. That the committee is utterly unaware to be particular that it is unfair to ask the farmers, wool-growers and wool manufacturers, that

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THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

THE TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER.

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The House has passed the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The Illinois State Veterinary Association is in session in this city.

LOUIS LAURENT SAMSON, the French engineer and inventor, is dead.

A DISASTROUS windstorm at East Tawas, Mich., did great damage to property.

W. G. HOLMAN has been renominated for Congress in the Fourth Indiana District.

The Conservatives have selected Col. Coughtrie Walker to oppose Mr. Gladstone.

LIEUT.-GOV. CHAMBERS was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Vermont Republicans.

A CENTENNIAL celebration of the original settlement of Ohio will be held at Columbus in 1888.

The regular soldiers guarding Gen. Grant's cash at Riverside Park will be removed June 30.

A CONFERENCE of compelling aldermen was held an eight-days' session in this city yesterday.

PAIN Edmund Spery & Barnes' packing-house at New Haven, Conn. Loss, $200,000 to $300,000.

CONGRESSMAN HOUSTON of the Eighth Iowa District has been nominated for his fourth term.

THE Berlin court will be late morning for three weeks on account of the death of the Emperor King.

JAMES D. KING, a pioneer manufacturer of Chicago, died early yesterday morning at South Evanston.

AN ATTEMPT is reported to assassinate M. M. Shaw of Darien, Wis., with dynamite was made Tuesday night.

JOHN C. GRAY of Michigan, nominated to be Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, has been rejected by the Senate.

THE American Association of Entomologists and kindred interests is holding its eleventh annual convention at Washington, D. C.

A LICENSE to incorporate was yesterday granted by the Secretary of State to the Dearborn Street Union Railway Company of Chicago.

A LONDON newspaper says the Canadian Pacific Railroad a political triumph and achievement the possibilities of which no one can foresee and the military advantages of which may yet be the saving of the Empire.

AN adverse report has been made to the House on Representative Grosvenor's resolution providing for the extension of the tariff of 1867 on wool, and also upon the Wilkins resolution declaring against any reduction of the duty on the same article.

TEXAS the House Committee on Public Lands will take up the Scenic Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture bill. It is understood that all else the meeting closes will be stricken out and a new measure substituted forfeiting all the unearned lands west of the Missouri River.

THE elections in Nova Scotia have resulted as was anticipated. The fight was made squarely and fairly on the issue of withdrawing from the Canadian Dominion. Parliament was dissolved for the purpose. The Premier of Nova Scotia appealed to the electors on a policy favoring annexation. The result is that of the fifty-eight members elected Tuesday twenty-nine are "annexers" and only nine are in favor of keeping up the Dominion connection. A majority of the annexers favor annexation to the United States and boldly proclaim their views on this point. They do not longer wish to secure tribute to the support of a Government which imposes taxes on every implement they use, from a fish-hook to a threshing-machine, in order to protect the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec. They want commercial and political union with the United States, which is the chief market for their products, they say, their coal, and their iron. The election of Tuesday is all the more significant because Premier Jones was known to favor going into the Dominion.

THE Chicago money market tended to ease, but was steady to firm. The investment demand for local securities was good, with light offerings. New York exchange was easier and sterling bills unchanged. Stocks of the railroad were very strong, presumably on buying for parties in this city on improved crop prospects. Wheat led the way to a general decline of the Chicago produce markets, with heavy selling by Milwaukee longs, but was firmer in the afternoon, on the reduction to prize fast noticed a fair export business. As compared with Tuesday, pork and month closed unchanged, lard 5 cents higher, wheat and oats ½ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, rye and barley steady, and livestock firm.

MR. JAMES ENTWISTLE, the member of what is known as the House Congressional Committee of the Utah Congressional District, wishes it understood that he has no sympathy with the course advocated by Mr. James T. Burleigh of calling an independent convention. Mr. Entwistle agrees with the majority of the committee that it is to the interest of the Republican party and of justice and fairplay that the Davis and Blaine committees shall unite in calling a convention and to recognize the politicianite faction; Mr. Burleigh is sure the military "kicker" of the two committees. He no doubt enjoys the distinction.

A WORD OF FRIENDLY ADVICE.

THE TRIBUNE is not specially instructed by the scheme of municipal improvement which Mr. Tucker has laid before the public, nor is it convinced that the methods by which he proposes to secure the adoption of his plans in the Common Council deserve either sympathy or support. But we believe in giving the devil his due. The course which the proxy organ of the West Side Street-Railway Company has adopted with reference to Tucker, if persisted in, must cause a coalition of public sentiment in his favor.

There are a few elementary propositions which ought not to be lost sight of in the discussion of the questions suggested by Tucker plans:

First—It is not prima facie contrary to public policy that there should be a cable road in the North Division of the city. Practically if the question were put to a vote of all the residents of the North Side it would receive a majority, and two-thirds of those living more than one mile from the river would vote in favor of the proposition.

Second—The proposal of Tucker to secure the tunnel (provided sufficient compensation for the use of it shall be made to the city) is not intrinsically corrupt or impudent. THE TRIBUNE has no hesitation in saying that it would have the surrender of the tunnel to the North Side Car Company if that corporation would consent to pay the interest on the cost of the original undertaking. If the tunnel and $500,000 Tucker company ought not to be permitted to occupy it unless it shall consent to pay $50,000 per annum for the use of it. We regard the proposal to pay for a bridge at Clark street and to keep the tunnel in repair as wholly inadequate, and we do not believe it can be honestly carried through the Common Council. Any Alderman who votes for it will be subject to the suspicion of having been improperly influenced. It would be much better that the whole scheme should fall through than that so valuable a piece of public property should be turned over to a private corporation for less than one-quarter of its true value.

Third—The effort of the West Side corporation organ to demonstrate that the formation of a new North Side corporation embodies a scheme to wreck the old North Side company, or that there is anything vicious or electrical in connection with the new corporation, is absurdly false. As will appear from an article which we print in another part of this paper, the old North Side company has no power to extend its line beyond the middle of the Chicago River except by the courtesy of the South Side company. The proposition, therefore, to run through the La Salle street tunnel and extend the line to the heart of Trade location and inspire the formation of a new organization which shall have the power to carry on and complete the work. As the new organization is to be "promoted" by persons holding a majority of all the stock in the old company, it is manifestly absurd to charge that there is an intention to destroy the value of that stock. In view of the large investment of money which it is proposed to make, and in the light of the experiences of stockholders in the South Side company of the time he cable was laid down, when the stock fluctuated wildly and depreciated greatly in value, a guarantee of 10 per cent on the original stock is conservative and judicious, and it ought to be satisfactory to the stockholders, whose business alone it is. But if the guarantee is not satisfactory the stock can now be sold in open market for more than it has ever brought heretofore.

Let us have a little common sense in the discussion of this cable question. It is an outrageous libel on a newspaper which is the mouthpiece of the West Side Railway Corporation to send a committee to that room alone as it would be to be the solicited organ of Tucker company. THE TRIBUNE has no affiliation with any company, corporation, person, power, potentate, principality, government, or thing on earth which can make it desire to do more or less than justice to all the persons connected in the controversy now going on. Its person is the least responsible for or influential in the management of THE TRIBUNE ever has owned a penny's worth of stock in the North Side company or now owns stock in any street-railway company. We wish to have the public interests protected—no more and no less—and we do not believe that this end will be accomplished by malicious blackguarding or insensate and furious lying such as the Chicago River has been guilty of during the last few weeks in the discussion of everything relating to the North Side Street-Railway Company.

REGULAR TOURTH DISPENSATION.

A few days ago the surviving progeny of the late President Young met in Salt Lake City and held a very enjoyable "family reunion," the occasion being the eighty-fourth anniversary of the birth of the founder of the "revelation," as this peculiar gathering styled itself. All the members were not present, but the Deseret News (the Mormon Church organ) says "the company comprised over 300 persons of both sexes." Heretofore there have been such testimony and speculation as to the extent to which the Prophet increased and multiplied himself, but the evidence furnished by the meeting of "The Young Family Association" is satisfactory and conclusive as far as it goes. The church organ makes no statement or estimate in regard to the absentees or the deceased descendants, but remarks vaguely that they comprised "many members." Of course, if the ordinary ratio of mortality prevailed in the Young family, a great many of the Prophet's descendants must have died before reaching maturity; but as 300 still survive it would seem that even the largest estimates made heretofore of the number of children born to Brigham Young were not exacting.

In commenting on this remarkable assembly the Deseret Church organ lauds the sanctity of the Prophet without effort and praises his efforts to increase the numerical strength of the Latter-Day Saints. It quotes the aphorism that "great men never die" and remarks sagely that "Brigham Young lives today in mother earth and in the permanence from which shall not incorruptible branches." Each branch increases the strength of the "family" and the power of the church. If the descendants of Brigham Young would "sanctify the virtue" of their sire the Deseret News avers they "will be another generation or two "the largest building in the world would not begin to hold them." Such is the manner in which the Mormon Church urges its ignorant, deluded creatures to permit to influence practices which bring people of the same name and blood together in "associations" resembling herds of cattle rather than civilized families. Mormonism can hardly be at the point of death when hundreds of people meet to celebrate Brigham Young's adulterous achievements and of the "family" are connected to note the example and "go and do likewise."

GEN. HANCOCK'S POSITION OF 1876.

At the recent meeting of the Military Service Institution a letter was read from Secretary Bayard warmly eulogizing the stand Gen. Hancock took in the Bayou Teche contest of 1873. Referring to the remarkable letter Hancock sent to Gen. Sherman in December of that year, Mr. Bayard says: "And so when, alone, or next patriotic self-reliance, he sounded a complaint of constitutional duty and function not to be found in the history of that period has it contained in the letter of Gen. Hancock." This may be the accepted Democratic view of the episode in question, but there are a great many people who hold the highest respect for the military services of Gen. Hancock who are nevertheless compelled to believe that in December, 1873, he did injustice to his record as a soldier and proved himself an indifferent, if not a dangerous, politician. It is one of the singular inconsistencies of Hancock's career that while in the field he yielded the most implicit obedience to orders, yet, after being smitten with the Presidential fever, he was inclined to question the authority of the superior officers whenever he fought their demands ran counter to the interests of the Democratic party. This was shown when he was sent to New Orleans charged with the enforcement of the reconstruction acts of Congress, but proceeded to neglect and nullify his orders to such an extent that he had to be changed from that command. The same disposition was illustrated in the letter written to Jacksonian, 1878.

Hancock's letter to Sherman was merely a notification that he (Hancock) would do everything in his power as a Major-General in the regular army to secure the inauguration of Tilden as President. The document cannot be construed as having any other meaning. Referring to the Electoral count, he said: "If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President, and the House must then proceed to act, not the Senate." Again he said: "That parliament would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice-President." The inexperience of Tilden was the only solution Hancock would recognize, and he proposed to use his power as an army officer to secure that result. He declared emphatically that Gen. Grant's authority as President and Commander-in-Chief would terminate March 5, and was surprised that the Secretary of War would not hold over. He admitted that Sherman would continue as General of the Army on and after March 5, but immediately added: "Should the military authorities be involved it is necessary in such great crises for the superior officers of the army, and especially for those near the head of it, to face to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system." Thus Hancock, who had been coached by the Democratic party for his supposed doctrine that the military must be kept subordinate to the civil power, announced that he would defy the orders of his superior officers and the authority of Congress and determine for himself what is thought right.

It is fortunate for Gen. Hancock's fame that he had no opportunity to carry out his revolutionary doctrines in 1876. Gen. Grant unhesitated Hancock's position thoroughly, and was prepared to deal with him as any other rebellious officer of the army in a very effective manner. In view of the emergency then existing Grant felt that he duty extended to the inauguration of his successor, and he would have seen to it that the candidate declared elected, whether Tilden or Hayes, was installed. Incidentally he would have taken steps to see that the subordinate officers of the army obeyed their orders. Hancock was a gallant soldier, but a very politician, and his friends do no kindness to his memory in recalling the fact. In attempting to serve the Democratic party he at one time announced the most extraordinary doctrines as to the supremacy of the civil power, even in rebellious States, and at another claimed the right as a military commander to set the decisions of civil tribunals aside and determine his course for himself.

There is some confusion as to the time at which the general election will be held in England. A brief statement of the law on the point will clear up the situation. The present Parliament will probably be dissolved the 30th inst. Writs will be issued the same day or the following one to Sheriffs and Mayors, who are the chief election officers in England, directing them to hold elections and fix on places of polling. The Mayor or the Sheriff, as the case may be, will then give notice of a day for the nomination of candidates, which must be within eight days of the receipt of the writs. Where there is no opposition a nomination elects; where there is opposition, the election day in the case of boroughs must take place within three days of the nomination; in the case of counties within five days. The writs will probably be issued in London the 30th inst. They will reach the English returning officers the same day or the next one; they will reach most of the Irish and Scotch officers before the 30th inst. Nominations may therefore commence the 1st of July and elections the following day. The last elections, except that which occurs in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, which it takes the mail about four days to reach at this season, will be over about the 10th of July. The general result will be known as early as the 7th of July.

There have recently had a terrible panic in all its deadly going Russia. The price of wood and oats and oil of the bread on sale is appreciated by one who knows that the figure was only two cents to start with, or that the dollar was actually 50 per cent. It followed the announcement of a law prohibiting the sale or export of superfluous flour will not stand the 4,000 test of 50° centigrade as the boiling point. Large quantities of the oil in store would not stand the test, and therefore must not be sold without being mixed over again, with it is stated that as small part of it would have to be thrown into the sea. Russia produces a great deal of petroleum, but the crude oil only yields about 10 per cent of refined against 75 per cent yielded by American oil, and the new standard will reduce that small percentage below a barrel (illuminating oil be produced, which will probably be resorted to. The largest Russian firms have till recently acted on lower, selling less than would not stand the test of 50° centigrade or 77° Fahrenheit; but the inference itself has lately been put upon the market is such large quantities as to render it necessary for the Government to interfere for the protection of its subjects.

The efforts of the South Aldermen to hoodwink the public with reference to the La Salle street tunnel scheme are ridiculous. Their cunning explanations will deceive no intelligent person. The fact in the case are plain enough. The railroad corporation asks the exclusive use of an underground thoroughfare which cost the city $500,000 and which would not be duplicated now for less than $1,000,000. Those members of the Railroad Committee of the Council propose to exchange this tunnel for a bridge that will cost not $150,000 at most—one-fifth of what the tunnel cost the city. Some of the shameless South Aldermen even go to the brazen extent of saying that to expect the railroad corporation to pay for the erection of the bridge is too much. They say that, as Mr. Tucker and his company promise to improve the tunnel and keep it in order at a cost of $10,000 or $15,000 per year, it is not fair to ask them to pay $150,000 for a bridge besides. "The two propositions," they are reported as saying, "seem to give the city interest on $1,500,000, which is a pretty good investment for $500,000." This is the kind of argument the official corrals make to the public, as if the organizations for one year represented anything like the permanent interest of the municipality. The improvements to be made in the tunnel are to be made to facilitate the operations of the company's servants and the company's machinery. The repairs are not to be made in the people's interest, but in the corporation's interest. Once the bridge is erected, if the Clarke-Cicotte scheme is adopted by the Council and approved by the Mayor, the tunnel virtually passes out of the possession of the city, and the city will not be paid anything for its use thereafter. All interest in the city's investment of $500,000 would cease after the bridge is built. The South Aldermen are not so ignorant nor so full-witted that they cannot see this.

THE Chicago Post yesterday printed this paragraph:

> When the Daily Post discovered in regard to some discovery it was dead beats being sent to Chicago, it had been a simple matter of fact, a simple matter of fact, a simple matter of fact,

HARTINGTON'S TURN NOW.

HE MOVES A MAJORITY TO THE HOMERULE ELECTION.

The Effort to Begin to Undermine Salisbury's Administration—Another Fine Program for Settling the Irish Question—Continued Excitement at Berlin—Closing the Session of the Dual Kingdom—Changes in Congress—Congress Reform—General Foreign News.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Hartington has begun a campaign in the Homerule interest. He says:

I expect to hear the conclusion of the majority of the Liberal Council. Large concessions on grave and fundamental questions must be made by both sections [illegible] before they can hope to succeed in a fundamental alteration of the existing relations between Ireland and England, and I do not expect that the two sections will be reunited unless each is prepared to make the greatest sacrifice for that object. Before the Irish question ought to be settled Parliament must be convinced that the concessions made to Ireland are a settlement and not a mere instalment. We must be satisfied that the Irish authority is more suitable for a fundamental alteration of the supreme legislative power. Before any concession is to be considered there must be full security for the integrity of the empire, for the supremacy of the Queen and Parliament, and for the security of property and the rights of minorities. The question of police and magistracy must be settled, and the Government must be armed with sufficient powers to maintain order. Ireland must contribute to the cost of the empire, and arrangements must be made for the settlement of the land question. Any proposal which does not satisfy these conditions will be regarded by me as inadequate.

Lord Hartington's speech has aroused the belief that the Conservative government cannot long survive, for, as it was the last thing they expected, they would, however, not accept it. Their policy is evidently to dissolve the Parliament during Easter recess, and appeal to the country before the meeting of Parliament.

The Liberals Library Association has adjourned, by a vote of 61 to 54, a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The Irish Loyalty Council (Private Secretary's report says that Mr. Gladstone's resolution is an abnegation and with the issue of the homerule policy, and that the present occasion on the substitution by Lord Randolph Churchill [illegible] Ireland and Parliament [illegible] Ireland and Parliament [illegible] Ireland and Parliament

TO THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS:

OFFICE OF THE

DIVIDEND NO.

James L. Ward & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BETHESDA!

Natural Mineral Spring Water

The Famous Specific

FOR THE CURE OF

BRIGHT'S DISEASE;

P. SCHERER COMPANY,

SUMMER RESORTS.

RYE BEACH, N. H.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL,

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

THE SPRING HOUSE,

CONGRESS HALL,

Saratoga Springs.

ADIRONDACKS.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENN.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

WEST END HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Minnetonka Beach, Minn.

THE KENSINGTON,

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

WILLISTON SEMINARY

PROBY & TUTTLE,

THE

"Parisian Suit Co."

Have entered upon a great

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of Spring and Summer Goods. Every SUIT, WRAP, CLOAK, NEWMARKET, and JACKET reduced 1-4, 1-3, 1-2, and in some cases TWO-THIRDS and THREE-FOURTHS, from former prices.

It is our determination not to carry any Spring or Summer Goods over.

Call and be convinced.

Cor. State and Monroe,

Under Palmer House.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

MISS PEEBLES & MISS THOMPSON'S

THE FLOUR OUTPUT.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

MACHINERY.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

INSTRUCTION.

FINANCIAL.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

BUILDING AND LOANING.

MEDICAL ENDORSEMENTS.

STORAGE.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

PROFESSIONAL.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

BUSINESS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
Anchor Line.
NEW YORK TO LONDON
AND CONTINENT.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.
STATE LINE
EUROPE! EUROPE!!
WESTERN.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

John Wilshire, London, is at the Grand Pacific.

H. S. Ingalls, Cincinnati, and Col. J. L. Cincinnati, St. Paul, are at the Grand Pacific.

Senator James G. Fair passed through the city en route for Nevada, after a sojourn in Washington prominently long for Nevada statesmen.

The Rev. T. D. Harrison Jr., rector of Epiphany (Episcopal) Church, has been granted a leave of absence for two months, and will go to Europe.

IN GENERAL.

Frank Black died from the effects of a sunstroke at the foot of Lake yesterday afternoon.

The members of the Common Council of Evanston, O., visited the Board of Trade yesterday.

Ex-Postmaster Palmer is to be installed assistant to the official and business management of the Industrial Fund of this city.

Professor Rice, said to be late members of the quartette Rigoletto, St. Stephen's Juniors, Fourth Unity, Complete Hundred Jones, Bell's Life, and Independence Bugle.

Joseph Granicher says the Socialists now have 10,000 men and women enrolled, and will soon begin open meetings. They are better organized than ever before.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Gleason, optician, 45 Madison street, Masonic Building, was at 7 a. m., 72°; 9 a. m., 81°; 12 m., 86°; 3 p. m., 87°; 6 p. m., 86°; 9 p. m., 84°; 12 p. m., 82°; 3 a. m., 80°; 6 a. m., 80°. Barometer, 9 a. m., 30.05; 9 p. m., 30.05.

Baron Harrison said yesterday he had intended appointing Mr. Forty Commissioners of Public Works some time ago, and would have done so but for the newspapers. He had now decided upon it, and would send in the appointment to a few days.

Fred Sims, alias "Talcum," the soubrette bunkmate who got and severely wounded John Sherman, another colored lad, a few days ago, is under arrest at Indianapolis. He was captured by the grand jury yesterday, and will be brought back for trial as soon as possible.

The condition of Mr. C. L. Colvin, who has been quite ill for some days, was somewhat improved yesterday, and it is thought he will be able to move about in the course of a few days. The attack, it is said, proved to be one of the slight character.

Hahl's Harmony Grinnell was hard at work yesterday preparing the case against the Anarchists, who will be urged to trial Monday. He does not anticipate that the defense will ask for any further delay. Judge Gary is said to be of the opinion that it will take eight or nine days to select a satisfactory jury.

Officer Arthur Hilton of the Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was wounded Sunday night, is in a critical condition. A young man named John Hilton is under $5,000 bail to appear, it being charged that he struck the brave police officer's skull. William Dennis and James Ryan are also under arrest.

Ald. Stadler of the Second Ward, through his attorney, yesterday filed in Judge Ingham's court a demurrer to the information in the nature of a quo warranto to show whether or not he was a citizen qualified to vote and hold office. Judge Ingham overruled the demurrer, and gave Stadler five days time in which to answer the quo warranto.

Justice Deahm, the Doughboy farmer who was murdered by two colored men about one year ago, and who was severely beaten himself at the time, yesterday took out a license to marry Mrs. Louise Springborn of Lake View, aged 38. Myers & Hall, Deahm's counsel, secured a fee, $100 in Wiley, who died a short time ago of consumption. He succeeded yesterday, that he had had time with his brain.

The denial of an Independent Reformer that he was dissatisfied at school-census enumerators for taking liberties with a little girl was misleading. He corrected the Second District of the Fourth Ward, as he says. The girl stands by it almost to have insulted three of the 100 West Eighteenth street, and not at No. 110 North Franklin street. The matter was investigated by Superintendent Lish, who said Reformer that he would have an acute week.

Clerk Niedermeirich, foreman of stands in the Dorrance Division, has resigned under compulsion, and Bernard Schoenemann is to get his place. It seems that a man of Niedermeirich's head is made to the city, but neglected to provide a driver as vacancy. On the latter subject it appears to have been current the rule on the payroll, saying that the Street Superintendent delivers vacant jobs only, and Niedermeirich had to pay $100 into the Democratic campaign fund to get the Dorrance—the current drawn to the laborer strip-saving an error.

As soon as a gambling-house is pulled particulars a mandate with a majority writ to the police goes to the owners and joint proprietor of the gambling establishments. The property has never been followed to the police, and is safe to say quite. Proceedings against Rogers, however, has decided to see what the law requires such stuff to be destroyed otherwise to. He will follow the property recently taken from gamblers and "closed" to show no ownership, and if the amount can't all be put the bookkeepers. The case comes up before Justice Lyon Saturday afternoon.

The house for the benefit of the St. Vincent's Foundlings' Home, which is now starting to a good continues to be well attended. Special efforts will be made this evening, Friday, and Saturday to make the entertainments attractive. The Girls of Class Unit's Sunday Company and of Company I of the First Regiment, which won an unchecked Tuesday evening, will be repeated. Those who have the request to change any money nothing contrary to which is a fine and good evening. Those across the auditorium of all friends of the society for which benefit the undersigned beg pardon to.

The Western Export Association, which owns at the Grand Pacific today, will make a final endeavor to start the American Purchasing & Leasing Company in business. Over the door of the elevators have always 100 more shareholders to take their share of stock in the new company as they have shown towards every plan to start the Board of Trade in a new home, and it is very probable that the necessary 500 will obtain the Board of Trade business will soon be transferred to the new quarters. Should the plan fail, however, the Western Export Association will be left in the lurch, as the Board of Trade will not allow it to occupy the old quarters.

Alexander Lyons, who was indicted for conspiracy in attempting to secure the false registration of Edward D. Lyons in the precinct books of the Ninth Precinct of the Fifth Ward last March, waived trial by jury in Judge Gary's court and the case was submitted to the Judge for a hearing. Lyons testified that he had registered at a boarding-house in the Ninth Ward, stating his name as Edward D. Lyons, at the request of the register, who was then in charge of the registry office, one of the Judges asked him if Edward D. Lyons lived with his father (Lyons subsequently) and one of the lodgers, Gail Lyons and he was. He had a lodger in the house named Edward D. Lyons, and that was the cause of his "mistake." Judge Gary took the case under advisement.

The Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon to decide who should go to the Criminal Court to relieve Judge Moran's place for the next three months. The majority of the Judges were of the opinion that Judges Horton and Shepherd ought to keep their places on the bench, but Judge Horton considered that the court ought to have a different Judge every month, and he was willing to go. The matter was not settled, and it was decided that Judges should choose by lot. The three Judges and Judges Arnold and Gilbert, Horton, Shepherd, and Jamieson. Further than this no decision was made.

Three little boys named George Hahn, Henry Lyon, and Harry Gore were charged before Justice Bonfi yesterday with having frightened the mother of John Hahn, No. 120 Eighteenth street, and dead for fears of her son's death. It was alleged that they took the place, threw one boy of hers, and pushed it till their tender bodies began to ache. The denial of an Independent Reformer that he was dissatisfied at school-census enumerators for taking liberties with a little girl was misleading. He corrected the Second District of the Fourth Ward, as he says. The girl stands by it almost to have insulted three of the 100 West Eighteenth street, and not at No. 110 North Franklin street. The matter was investigated by Superintendent Lish, who said Reformer that he would have an acute week.

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SUBURBAN.

Jefferson.

Thomas Dooley and Wilson Keller were fined $50 and costs each by Justice Lehman Tuesday for assaulting Patrick Tracy, a constable at Norwood. Mr. Donahue, a witness in the case, was arrested yesterday charged with perjury, and will have a hearing today. Tracy has retired from the police force, and is now engaged in the grocery business at No. 10 Monroe street, near Wentworth avenue. He is a son-in-law of Justice Lehman.

Lake.

The Board of Trustees convened yesterday in the town hall. Councilor Jones properly-owners remonstrated against allowing a saloon position to operate an elevated road. The matter was referred to the town attorney. The contract for the Calumet avenue sewer was awarded to Michael O'Brien at $20,727.50, and the board was granted an additional $5,000. The work was instructed to advertise the proposals for laying water-mains in Vanderpoel avenue, Vine, Prospect, and Seventy-second streets. Several street property-owners petitioned for the improvement of Oak street between Water-tower avenue and Wallace street. Numerous petitions for improvements in Englewood and Cook County were received and referred.

An unknown individual representing himself to be the attorney of Annie Lewis has served personally notifying the town, in many cases to the part to the corresponding residents.

Invitations for the commencement exercises of the Normal School, which take place at 10 o'clock today, are issued. The theatre will take place in the auditorium hall at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES BUTTERED TOAST.

Now that the Rush-Back "Battle Wash-ington" is on Rush Package-Look Out for Imitations.

There may not present artists of monarch value in New York City and it giving the people good satisfaction there always seems to be some unprincipled manufacturer who quibbles from that not regards the name of same, but is willing to take the chances. The best thing for them is to rush to Chicago and such a manufacturer for an imitation of the new article. He can be sure how to use a counterfeit for what he can bring to a square with the public for the greater profits. The merchant cares not how worthlessness or poisonous his counterfeit may be if it only serves to accomplish his purpose, which are to forestall the invasion for enough to reinvest some worthless or unsophisticated person and not one to the letters being dispensed to the owners of the genuine. The public is notified that we reserve the sole right to manufacture or sell that which would seem to be "Gossamer Colored Flour" unless there is on each package the "Battle Washington" trade-mark, and all infringers on the patent will be prosecuted according to law. Chicago, June 17, 1890.

Patent Vacuum, N. Y.

Inventor and manufacturer, office of J. H. Monte, 140 South Clark street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A through elevator to Rock Island via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway carries 100 cars or 10,000 p. m. Omaha carries at 6 o'clock noon.

Science glasses, four of three elegant pounds for $1, at Israel's this week. Opening, Nos. 178 and 180 Wabash avenue.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMT.

A SALE OF EMB'D ROBES

Worth Advertising.

The Bargains of the Season.

The purchase of a large overdue shipment of Robes at a great loss to the importer enables us to offer these goods at

25 Per Cent Below Landing Cost.

Embraced in this offering are Cream and White India Linons; Batists, Bismins, and Cable Cloths, embroidered in white, colors, and black, in the most desirable designs. These we will offer today at

$4.75, $5.75, and $6.75.

At which prices we unhesitatingly assert they are

The Greatest Bargains of the Season.

THE FAIR.

Special Offering

WASH FABRICS

TINTED LAWNS, only 5c per Yard.

CHECKED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS

At 5c, 6c, and 9c per Yard.

PLAIN INDIA LINENS

At 9c, 12c, and 15c per Yard.

VICTORIA LAWNS

At 22c and 25c.

CHECKED INDIA LINEN

At 14c, 20c, 22c, and 32c per Yard.

STRIPED AND CHECKED INDIA LINENS,

In Cream and Ecru, at 14c and 20c.

A lot of Zephyr Ginghams at 5c per Yard.
A fine lot of Dress Cambrics at 5c per Yard.

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Traveling, Hunting, and Fishing Shirts,
French Bathing Trunks and Suits,
English Silk Underwear,

UNDERWEAR

Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Collars,
Cuffs, Suspenders,

NECKWEAR,

Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

FOR MEN.

Largest Stocks and Lowest Prices now to be found at

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

By SAMPSON & SMITH.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 9 A. M., AT NO. 86 WASHINGTON-ST.

CRAYFISH, MORTGAGE SALE.

All fixtures of Electric and Wood-Top Chandeliers, Parlor Suits, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Book Cases, Chiffoniers, upholstered Lounges, Carpets, as good as new, Hall Racks, Lawn and other Settees, Mirrors, Bureaus, etc., etc.

All goods sold will be sold, regardless of cost or value.

Also large lot of odd Chairs and Rockers.

By Order of Chancery Proceedings.

SAMPSON & SMITH, Auctioneers.

FIRE-EATER and COE

$1.50 to $2.50

Dr. HENRY OLIN,

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

Great $200,000 Closing-Out Sale.

THE LIVELIEST TIME IN CLOTHING EVER SEEN IN CHICAGO.

Our sales have trebled since opening this Great Sale, Saturday Morning, June 12th.

Our Store crowded with buyers.

Everybody pleased and telling all their friends and friends' friends to go to the PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE'S CLOSING-OUT SALE before refitting and enlarging.

Open every Evening until 9 o'clock.

131 & 133 Clark, 117 Madison-st.

Some of the Bargains

We are offering in our Men's and Youths' Departments:

1,000 Suits worth $10.00, $12.00, and $15.00,

For $8.00.

Hundreds of All-Wool Pantaloons, left from Suits, worth $3.00 to $5.00,

For $2.00.

Hundreds of Men's Odd Coats left from Suits, Trioths, Worsteds, and Cassimeres, worth $6 to $12.00,

For $5.00.

500 Sweenker Coats, warranted fast colors, worth $1.00, for 50c.

Men's Linen Pants, worth $1.50 for 75c.

$20.00 Suits for $10.00.

$15.00 extra fine Suits for $25.00.

2,000 pairs Fine Pantaloons, new styles, regular sizes, worth $6.00, for $4.00.

Open Every Evening until 9 o'clock.

Waukesha Water Free.

Putnam Clothing House

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

Before Refitting and Enlarging.

C. M. DARNUTT, - Resident Partner

131 & 133 Clark-st., 117 Madison-st.

More Bargains Continued.

In this Chapter we will tell you about a few things in our Boys' Dept.

1st. $12 All-Wool Sawyer Cheviot Suits for boys, ages 13 to 17,

For $6.50.

2d. $8.00 All-Wool Suits for boys 13 to 17,

For $5.00.

3d. $12 and $14 Fine Cassimere and Worsted Suits for boys 13 to 17,

For $8.00.

4th. Fine Chem and Worsted Suits, all ages, 13 to 17, worth $14 to $15,

For $10.00.

5th. $6 to $8 ALL-WOOL Short Pant Suits for boys, ages 4 to 14, all the latest styles—Scotches, Metropolitans, Plaited and Plain—worth $6 to $8,

For $4.00.

6th. Cheviots, Serges, and Homespuns, popular styles of fine play or vacation suits, at surprisingly low prices.

7th. All-Wool and Corduroy Knee Pants, worth $1.50 to $2,

For $1.00.

8th. Genuine Percale Shirt Waists, worth $1, all new styles, for 65c, or 6 for $3.00.

Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

Putnam Closing-Out Sale

BEFORE ENLARGING.

131 & 133 Clark-st., 117 Madison-st.

We Conclude This Story

With a few words about Furnishing Goods and Hats:

1,200 Men's Fancy Shirts, Two Collars and detached Cuffs, worth 75c, for 45c.

100 dozen Seamless Half Hose worth 25c, 6 pairs for 75c.

50 dozen celebrated E. E. D. Jean Drawers worth 75c, for 50c.

50 dozen Genuine French Percale Fancy Shirts, worth $1.50 to $2.00, for $1.00.

Hats. Hats. Hats.

Whole cases of $2.00 and $2.50 Nutria and Pearl Stiff Hats, for $2.00.

$3.00 Black Stiff Hats for $1.00.

Do not pay fancy prices for your Hats, because we are going to close our store for repairs and enlarging and everything is for sale.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

CLOSING-OUT SALE,

131 & 133 Clark-st., 117 Madison-st.

C. M. DARNUTT, Resident Partner.

PIANOS

And Organs. Large assortment of Grands, Uprights, and Squares, of DECKER BROS., ESTEY, MATHUSHEK, KRAKAUER, and CAMP & CO. PIANOS, and all styles of ESTEY and CAMP & CO. ORGANS. Invoice second-hand instruments, at very Low Prices. Cash or Time. Good Pianos and Organs to rent, and part of all of rentals applied on purchase.

ESTEY & CAMP,

239 & 240 State-st.

CHICAGO CUSTOM CLOTHING CO.

IMPORTING TAILORS,

196 and 200 Dearborn St.

Gentlemen who are critical as to correct style and fit need not pay exorbitant prices. We employ the best cutters and workmen obtainable, and our goods are built from the best loomes of Europe and America.

COAL.

Having consummated large sales of our Coal in Eastern markets, we have this day CLOSED OUR BRANCH OFFICE and withdrawn our business from Chicago.

Port Royal Coal & Coke Co.,

204 Dearborn-st.

CANDY

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

Corsets.

C. P. Corsets in daily worth $2.75,

$1.65.

L. C. Satin Corset in white, blue, black, and sanitized, worth $3.50 and $4.00,

$1.85.

Closing out odd sizes in Corsets at reduced prices.

SPECIAL.

We open today a full line of LADIES' COMBING and DRESSING SACQUES, in both Lawn and Cambric, Lace and Embroidered.

MORE "000 PIECES"

AND SEVEN ROOMS OF

PARLOR

FURNITURE

than can be found under ANY other single roof in Chicago! The goods are ALL UPHOLSTERED and you see them COMPLETE!

HILDRETH & CO

221 & 223 State.

KNOX WORLD-RENOWNED HATS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

GENERAL REDUCTION

in prices throughout

Dress and Cloak

TRIMMING

DEPARTMENT,

Preparatory to Inventory.

REMNANTS

At Half Price.

Pear-Shaped Drop Edgings,

in all colors, worth

40 Cents.

Black Bead Edgings,

25 Cents.

Worth 40 cents.

SILURIAN.

Purest and Best Waukesha Water.

CAUTION.

SILURIAN GINGER ALE

Office and Depot 75 Sixteenth.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.

A PEEP AT CLOTHES-LINES

GEMS OF THE QUEER SIGHTS SEEN SUSPENDED ALONG THE ASH.

Back-Yard Studies Done in Fun and Sub... The New Philosophy of Clothes—A Common Ground on Which All Meet on the Same Terms—The Startling Honor Display and the Fashionable Flat's Laundry.

[illegible] ago, such a writer in the New York Mercury [illegible] say, in fact, that going to school had not yet lost its novelty and our knowledge of literature was still bounded by that interesting work [illegible] youth on the Second Reader—I used to read with constant delight the story of the man who always had everything to "Look Aloft." That was the title of the tale, and I recall with what strange feelings I used often that I never found myself much nearer from the Look Aloft man, who had lost [illegible] a meteor and rocket upward as wouldn't go down, and if a landsman had the opening book-lessons at the sky bridge would always go well with him.

That is what I have been doing for the last few days. Somehow something reminded me [illegible] Hunter's advice, and I have looked [illegible] in my journeyings about the town and have seen but one thing that moves itself against the sky and that keeps in the city most [illegible] at that there are particulars to [illegible] to them and satisfactions, but to me the darkest line of the telegraph is all that [illegible] to me, and I found myself wishing the back-yards to [illegible] or gentlemen to see [illegible] fashionable city. Yesterday gave me all I [illegible] that the difference [illegible] New York and other towns is not merely in [illegible] of population, or something of that kind, but even more than that the line of division is a picket-rope. In other towns [illegible] people are more [illegible] for comfort than for display, and [illegible] they are seen [illegible] to the rear of the house. In New York and other [illegible] cities the rear of the house is the front, and [illegible] the back-yard is the parlor. Here [illegible] the rear of a city mansion has always the [illegible] of a country house, and [illegible] the rear of a cottage presents [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

A TRIP OF MISHAPS FOR THE ST. LOUIS TEAM.

After the First Game a Fall of Nate Dalton the Track Many—The Southern Takes a Free—Mike Wilson Dies at Stockton—Other Game—Philadelphia Wins a Hot Game from New York—Detroit Again Vanishes—Sporting Notes.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—[Special.]—The goal hopes were temporarily demolished at the fairground track today and upon all occasions. The fates were cruel and the fates like light. Our starters were to the good for the first race, a trail of a mile and one-eighth. John Sullivan was a hot favorit, with Lingard second choice. After a beautiful run the appeal [illegible] carried the wire first to a gree, Lingard to the place, Sullivan the second, and then our colors [illegible] over the track, finding it in many places. May Lady was only in possession of the fourth [illegible] placed in the first race. In fact, the [illegible] was unknown to the most ardent [illegible] [illegible] at $2,000, it was not to the Doctrine and Co. people. The fourth race [illegible] Nate Dalton and Bonnie Mary [illegible] to the [illegible] Dalton, owner of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]